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COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 5, No. 17 January 25, 1969

PRESIDENT NIXON
New Commander-In-Chief

VICE PRESIDENT AGNEW

MELVIN R. LAIRD
Secretary of Defense

Defense Record Budget Is $80.654 Billion

A record budget of $80.645 billion in New Obligational Authority (NOA) has been proposed by the Department of Defense to maintain the over-all preparedness of the defense establishment in FY 1970.

This represents an increase of $3.6 billion over DOD's original request in its FY 1969 budget which called for $77 billion.

Total national outlays in FY 1970 as presented by President Johnson to Congress are estimated to reach $195.3 billion compared to $183.7 billion in FY 1969, and $179.9 billion in FY 1968.

A breakdown by Department and Agency in the budget shows NOA proposed for Army at $25.862 billion, Navy $23.736 billion, and Air Force $25.353 billion. Defense Agencies/OSD account for $5.211 billion, Civil Defense $75 million, and Military Assistance $408 million.

At a briefing for newsmen on the Defense Department's FY 1970 budget, a Defense official said he thought it was a well balanced budget and cited areas of research and development, new ship building programs, and new aircraft programs.

Allocations proposed for military personnel in DOD's FY 1970 budget total $24.384 billion in NOA, of which $20.600 billion would go to the active forces, $1.049 billion to the reserve forces and $2.735 billion for retired pay.

In the procurement programs a Defense Department official said the principal increase was in ships—totalling approximately $1.6 billion. Included is increased funding for nuclear submarines, the second Nimitz Class nuclear carrier, Nuclear Guided Missile Frigates (DXGNs), new destroyers (DXs), and continuation of the Poseidon conversion program.

The missiles program will increase about $700 million, mostly related to the Sentinel program in the Army, Poseidon in the Navy, and Minuteman III in the Air Force.

The largest decrease (approximately $1.3 billion) occurs in the ordnance vehicles and related equipment cate-

(Continued on Page 3)

F-14A Contract Let

The Navy has selected the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp., Bethpage, L.I., N.Y., as the prime contractor for its new carrier based fighter, the F-14A.

The F-14A will be a two-place aircraft with tandem seating and will be equipped with Pratt & Whitney TF-30-P-12 afterburning turbofan engines.

It is designed with an optimized combination of speed, acceleration, maneuverability and radius of action, including a fire control system with multiple weapon options.

Present planning calls for the first flight of the F-14A in early 1971 and operational with the Fleet in 1973.

Adm. Moorer Sees Revolutionary Sea Depth Probes

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, Chief of Naval Operations, visualizes a revolutionary concept that could one day allow man to swim freely, without pressure equipment, at depths up to 12,000 feet — breathing fluid rather than air.

He said this technique would involve pumping an oxygenated saline fluid, rather than gas, through an aquanaut's lungs and also flooding his sinus cavities so that the pressure outside his body would be no greater than that inside. "Even at the crushing depth of 12,000 feet, he could survive without ill effect."

Discussing the oceanographic program before the Fort Lauderdale Navy League in Florida, Jan. 14, Admiral Moorer referred to the Navy's role as "inner space" as opposed to "outer space" demonstrated a few weeks ago by the moon-flight of Apollo 8.

He said the Navy's Oceanographic Office, established in 1966, is charged with a "prodigious" job which involves twelve Navy laboratories and more than 1,000 civilian scientists and engineers at more than 100 academic and institutional facilities throughout the country. He noted that in addition to the Navy, 24 bureaus in 11 departments within the federal government are involved in various aspects of oceanographic work.

He said the ultimate goal of the national ocean program was set a few years ago by the President's scientific advisory committee which recommended, "The effective use of the sea for all purposes currently considered for the terrestrial environment."

"Attainment of this objective would mean bringing all the benefits of the oceans into our daily lives—literally expanding the area of the earth we use to include the ocean world—which is almost three times larger than the land world," the Admiral emphasized.

Admiral Moorer said, "I believe the threshold of "inner space" was crossed dramatically in 1960 when the Navy's nuclear powered submarine, Triton, circumnavigated the globe submerged, and the bathyscaph, Trieste, descended 35,800 feet to the bottom of the Mariana trench—the deepest known place in the ocean."

He pointed out that a good deal of our "west destiny" was spelled out in 1966 when the Navy's Oceanographic Office was established and made responsible for the program's three major divisions—Ocean Science, Ocean Engineering and Development and Ocean Operations.

The Ocean Science portion is to advance our understanding of the physical, chemical, biological and geological characteristics of the seas—the geophysical dimension of the oceans.

"This program includes acoustics research and environmental prediction and also includes research and development on instrumentation special purpose platforms, and ocean data stations to improve our data acquisition capabilities.

"Our technological applications are developed mainly in the Ocean Engineering and Development Program. Here we are engaged in increasing our capability for deep ocean search, rescue and salvage missions, and seeking the capability to operate at any oceanic depth."

He said one of the objectives is the development of a deep submergence rescue vehicle. "Such a system is nearing trials and is designed to bring 24 men to the surface at a time from relatively deep water."

He mentioned another deep ocean project which will develop a deep submergence search vehicle to permit recovery of small objects from depths as great as 20,000 feet. "The attainment of this capability will enable us to reach and research some 98 percent of the world's oceans' floors and from many standpoints the success of this project is one we must consider as serving our national interests in the same sense that the Apollo program already has."

He said the technological problems connected with deep submersibles are many and include extreme pressures, low power resulting in low speeds and limited endurance, poor visibility, poor navigation, and constantly varying environmental conditions. "These are further compounded by the fact that the deep submersible must be built to take the forces of the surface waves as well as the pressures of the deep. All of this make the deep submersible a much more difficult problem from a technological standpoint than a space craft."

Admiral Moorer said the Navy's man-in-the-sea experiments, which have included Sealabs I, II, and now III, are being conducted to extend progressively in the capability of naval personnel to live and do useful work at ever-increasing depths for progressively greater periods of time.

The last of the three divisions—Operations—surveys worldwide and provides, produces and disseminates the charts, publications and forecasts necessary to support all marine activity on and in the sea.

The Admiral said, "Let me underscore a few of the advantages which can and should be ours if we choose to pursue a vigorous well-defined national oceanographic program:

- Increased National Security resulting from more efficient operations, particularly in the entire submarine warfare area.

- Food from the sea. We are on the verge of a breakthrough in fish protein as a source of life-saving food. Two billion people could be fed using only half the world's present catch in this fashion.

- Mining of minerals and chemicals from the sea will become more important as land supplies become exhausted. As an importer of manganese we have an obvious interest in the great deposits of these continually forming modules to be found in all the deep oceans. The modules contain copper, nickel, cobalt and other ores and portions of the pacific ocean bottom are paved with them.

- Better charts and better routing based on more accurate predictions for commercial shipping.

Army

STANLEY R. RESOR
Secretary of the Army

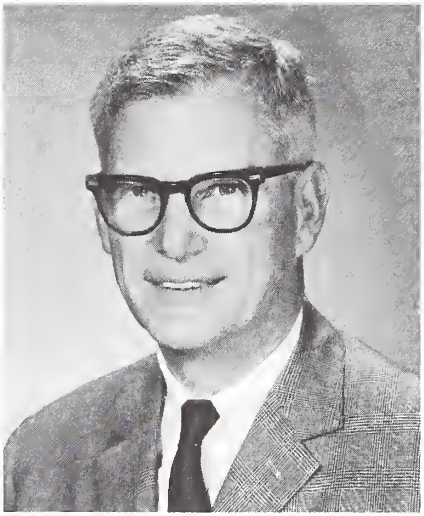
The only holdover among the service secretaries, Mr. Resor has been in his post since July, 1965. Mr. Resor, 51, is a native of New York City, a graduate of Groton, Yale and Yale Law School. He was in the Army during World War II. He formerly served as Under Secretary of the Army from his appointment in April 1965 to the time of his appointment to Secretary.

Navy

JOHN H. CHAFEE
Secretary of the Navy

Mr. Chafee, 46, was born in Providence, R.I., was graduated from Deerfield Academy in Massachusetts and Yale University. He landed in Guadalcanal in 1942 as a Marine private. He was later commissioned and saw action on Okinawa and in China. After the war he entered politics and became governor of Rhode Island in 1962.

Air Force



DR. ROBERT C. SEAMANS JR.
Secretary of the Air Force

Dr. Seamans, 49, is a native of Salem, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard University in three years and later from M.I.T., where he stayed on to teach for 14 years. Most of his adult life has been devoted to problems of aeronautics and aerospace. He formerly was associate administrator of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Defense Record Budget Is $80.654 Billion

(Continued from Page 1)

gory. It was explained that this primarily results from reduced requirements for air and ground munitions for support operations in Southeast Asia based upon most recent consumption experience and the inventories which will be obtained through FY 1969 and prior procurements.

Electronics and communications reflect a decrease of about $200 million and this is scattered among the military services. Generally, it too is related to reduced requirements for support of operations in Southeast Asia.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Research, Development, Test and Evaluation programs will increase in FY 1970 by about $500 million. This increase is almost entirely in the aircraft area and will rise by about $400 million with significant amounts associated with the new VSX anti-submarine warfare aircraft, the F-14A and F-14B (formerly VFX-1 and VFX-2), the E2C early warning aircraft, the F-15 (formerly FX), and the AMSA (Advanced Manned Strategic Aircraft).

The remaining $100 million of increase is scattered among the various categories of RDT&E with no substantial change in any category.

The Military Construction budget request for FY 1970 is about $600 million higher than FY 1969. Almost $400 million of this increase is for the Sentinel program. In addition, due to the reduction in requirements for support of Southeast Asia, the military construction program for FY 1970 will permit a moderate increase in construction facilities which have been deferred since the beginning of the war in Southeast Asia. These increases fall in all categories of construction—training, maintenance, production and supply facilities; RDT&E facilities, and other areas.

Family housing will increase about $100 million. The principal increase in this program results from inclusion of 5,000 new units in the FY 1970 program as contrasted with 2,000 units approved for FY 1969.

DIRECT BUDGET PLAN (TOA),

BUDGET AUTHORITY, AND OUTLAYS

Fiscal Years 1968-1970

by Functional Classification

and

Department or Agency

Department of Defense

(Millions of Dollars)

	Dept. of Defense - Total		
	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970
Total Obligational Authority (TOA):	76,816	81,302	83,002
Military Personnel			
Active Forces	19,086	20,593	20,600
Reserve Forces	875	953	1,049
Retired Pay	2,093	2,450	2,735
Total - Military Personnel	22,055	23,996	24,384
Operation and Maintenance	20,950	22,516	21,941
Subtotal - Operations	43,005	46,512	46,325
Procurement			
Aircraft	9,469	8,409	8,157
Missiles	2,518	3,390	4,115
Ships	1,232	1,207	2,849
Tracked Combat Vehicles	424	296	336
Ordnance, Vehicles & Rel. Equip.	6,443	7,403	6,116
Electronics & Communications	1,428	1,592	1,374
Other Procurement	2,096	2,158	2,177
Total - Procurement	23,610	24,455	25,124
Research, Dev., Test, & Eval.			
Military Sciences	536	586	631
Aircraft	1,126	987	1,354
Missiles	2,485	2,467	2,483
Military Astronautics	1,038	1,168	1,151
Ships and Small Craft	248	344	346
Ordnance, Vehicles & Rel. Equip.	323	334	302
Other Equipment	1,127	1,221	1,334
Program-wide Management & Support	420	491	528
Emergency Fund	-	49	50
Total - RDT&E	7,303	7,647	8,179
Military Construction	1,613	1,332	1,951
Family Housing	600	536	634
Civil Defense	86	61	75
Special Foreign Currency Program	-	11	4
Total - Military Functions	76,216	80,554	82,293
Military Assistance	600	748	709
TOA Total - Dept. of Defense	76,816	81,302	83,002
Financing adjustments	-69	-4,003	-1,970
Budget concepts adjustments	-345	-301	-387
Budget Authority (NOA)	76,402	76,998	80,645
Outlays	78,027	78,400	79,000

Note:

(1) FY 1969 TOA and NOA amounts include proposed supplemental appr
$907,200,000; civilian pay increase, $198,900,000; wage board
under existing legislation relating to reservists and Nationa

t. of the Army		Dept. of the Navy			Dept. of the Air Force			Def. Ags./OSD/OCD/MAP		
FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970
26,618	26,331	21,242	22,453	24,408	25,287	26,669	26,222	4,928	5,563	6,041
8,491	8,535	5,588	6,004	6,106	5,677	6,098	5,959	-	-	-
614	675	157	175	185	148	165	189	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,093	2,450	2,735
9,105	9,210	5,745	6,179	6,291	5,825	6,263	6,148	2,093	2,450	2,735
8,342	7,902	5,402	5,848	5,840	6,169	7,207	7,049	1,007	1,120	1,150
17,447	17,112	11,147	12,027	12,131	11,994	13,470	13,197	3,100	3,570	3,885
843	941	2,760	2,478	2,659	5,428	5,088	4,556	-	-	-
926	1,348	601	781	885	1,424	1,682	1,882	-	-	-
-	-	1,232	1,207	2,848	-	-	-	-	-	-
284	298	18	12	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,548	2,651	1,769	1,841	1,776	1,650	2,013	1,689	1	1	1
669	432	465	537	462	346	379	466	8	7	15
617	663	809	1,072	994	500	419	427	44	50	92
6,887	6,333	7,653	7,928	9,662	9,348	9,581	9,020	53	58	108
172	182	147	153	160	143	152	159	84	109	130
117	132	217	396	577	762	473	645	8	1	-
755	883	769	713	552	953	938	976	105	60	72
11	14	15	18	24	1,013	1,136	1,110	3	3	3
*	*	248	344	345	-	-	-	-	-	-
171	193	150	164	109	-	-	-	-	-	-
351	363	244	237	285	277	384	400	258	250	286
53	54	96	137	154	278	291	309	11	11	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	50
1,629	1,822	1,886	2,161	2,207	3,426	3,373	3,599	469	484	551
655	1,064	554	338	408	518	245	404	20	95	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	536	634
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	61	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4
26,618	26,331	21,242	22,453	24,408	25,287	26,669	26,222	4,328	4,815	5,332
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	748	709
26,618	26,331	21,242	22,453	24,408	25,287	26,669	26,222	4,928	5,563	6,041
-1,297	-402	-85	-1,419	-633	-35	-1,199	-832	109	-88	-103
-58	-67	-35	-39	-39	-55	-35	-37	-188	-168	-242
25,262	25,862	21,122	20,995	23,736	25,196	25,435	25,353	4,848	5,305	5,694
24,920	25,094	22,071	22,573	22,766	25,734	25,933	25,543	4,999	4,974	5,598

ions as follows: Southeast Asia special support, $1,631,500,000; military pay increases,
ases, $84,600,000; retired pay cost of living increase, $162,000,000; other supplementals
l technicians, $27,700,000.

OASD (Comptroller)
January 13, 1969

Defense Department Plays a Strategic Role

THE SHAPING OF FOREIGN POLICY

"The shaping of foreign policy is more complicated than formulating domestic policy because it involves reacting to so many variables which are utterly beyond our control," Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach, then Under Secretary of State, recently pointed out. "When the government of a friendly country falls victim to a military coup, or when two of our allies quarrel, or when the currency of another country is weakened by speculation, or when an anti-American demonstration occurs in a neutral capital, or when a hostile nation makes new threats, we are called on to respond to a situation not of our making.

"The shaping of foreign policy is also more complicated than domestic policy because it has so many sides and ramifications," he said. "Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson tells how he and General Omar Bradley, who was then Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, once entered into a secret agreement. They agreed that henceforth the phrases 'from a purely military point of view' or 'from a purely political point of view' would be abandoned as utterly meaningless."

Below are excerpts from Mr. Katzenbach's address of November 22.

Foreign policy is now made up of so many interrelated facets—military, economic, cultural, labor, agricultural, commercial, and so on—that it is no longer possible to consider one facet without considering all the others. And inasmuch as so many separate agencies of the Government are thus involved in the hammering out of policy, enormous problems of coordination and duplication of function, as well as serious differences of view, exist and must be contended with.

Differing Functions, Interests, Overseas

Few people realize it, but the Department of State now runs only a relatively small portion of the programs and activities involved in the management of foreign affairs. Virtually every Cabinet-level department of the Government has dealings overseas, as do such agencies as the AEC and the FAA. With the post-war creation of agencies like USIA, AID, and CIA, over 80 percent of all Americans serving abroad, even excluding troops under purely military command, are now employed directly by agencies other than the Department of State.

And as far as annual agency budgets go, the State Department's is not even in the same league.

Yet despite—or perhaps because of—its disadvantaged role in terms of budgets and the control of large operations or programs, the Department of State must still play the central guiding role . . . It must have this role, I believe, not because it has an especial wisdom or virtue but because it is in the best position to assess how the programs of the many other agencies dealing in foreign affairs affect the overall requirements of American policy.

Of all the agencies concerned with foreign affairs, the State Department is the only one without a domestic constituency whose needs it must consider and cater to. It has no interests to protect and hence no clear departmental bias. Being without an operating program, it has no reason to push one type of response rather than another. It can take a more objective view as to whether it would be wiser, let us say, to provide more military or more agricultural aid to a particular country. As the only nonoperational agency, and the only one whose sole business is policy formulation, in other words, it can be the most responsive to the President's wishes.

To make the interrelationship of the many agencies dealing with foreign affairs clearer, it might be helpful to mention the role of just a few principal ones.

Foreign Policy Role of DoD

The Department of Defense, of course, controls overseas military operations, which have wide and fundamental foreign policy implications. When we seek the use of foreign bases in a country, we may be changing the whole nature of our relations with it; and if we remove our bases, we may be dealing it a serious economic blow. United States troop deployments may be welcomed by one country as increasing the American stake in its security, while another country might be concerned that such a move would leave it more subject to Soviet pressure.

The Defense Department's 3.4 million men, $80 billion budget, and large number of talented civilian personnel make its voice one that is difficult to ignore. The Defense Department also deals in tangibles—troops, tanks, planes, guns. Most other aspects of foreign affairs—influence, promotion of democracy, economic development—are relative intangibles, lending themselves far less readily to easy quantitative treatment. Policymakers, not to mention Congressmen, find it harder to come to grips with them.

Our military deployments abroad provide another good example, incidentally, of how military decisions have a major effect on United States foreign policy. In this case, however, the reasons are financial, and the Treasury Department plays a key role. Overseas military deployments eat up foreign exchange and are thus a major source of our payments difficulties. While the Treasury Department has generally avoided taking sides on the issue of United States troop levels in Europe, it insists very forcefully that the balance-of-payments implications be faced and the necessary compensatory actions be taken.

Our insistence that our European and Asian allies, particularly Japan, take compensatory actions—that is, greater arms purchases from us or investment of their foreign exchange holdings in United States long-term securities—has serious domestic political consequences in these countries and has become a major issue in our relations with them.

Other Agencies Participate

The Agency for International Development plays a major foreign policy role by selecting recipients of our aid; and like other agencies, it brings its own perspective to the foreign policy process. Since its principal mission is development, it normally concentrates its efforts on those countries which look most promising in terms of development potential. Because its primary concern is to "buy" as much development per dollar as possible, AID may tend to overlook aid given for essentially political purposes.

These are only some of the most important agencies participating in the formulation of foreign policy. There are many others, often with powerful voices and strong domestic constituencies: the Bureau of the Budget . . . The Central Intelligence Agency [which] provides information and analysis, the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Interior and the Atomic Energy Commission. . . . USIA, which is in charge of our information programs abroad, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Benefits of Dispersion

The dispersion of foreign affairs functions among numerous agencies brings benefits as well as problems. Our total foreign affairs programs are so vast and varied that they could never in any case be efficiently concentrated in one agency. Nor would the causes of intra-agency conflicts be obviated by the creation of one super foreign affairs agency, even if that were possible. For these conflicts basically represent an institutional expression of differing policy functions and differing interests. They would remain present no matter how the Government were organized or reorganized.

Moreover, if programs are to be administered with verve and commitment, it is helpful for agencies to have an independent personality and *esprit de corps*. A dispersion of functions also insures that different interests will have a distinct voice in policy councils.

Fragmentation Creates Problems

These are some of the benefits. The problems created by institutional fragmentation and competition are equally important. I will mention just a few of them:

- Foreign policy goals become fuzzier and priorities more ambiguous as we try to straddle competing or even contradictory horses. Policy momentum is lost, and public support is more difficult to generate. With different agencies plugging different views and versions of policies, credibility gaps are also bound to open up.
- Decisions are taken on the basis of past policy or precedent or because they satisfy the widest inter-agency interest rather than because of overall objectives.
- Bureaucratic scrapping and interplay become ends in themselves, with decisions the product of a kind of gamesmanship and heaving and hauling to see who can come out on top.
- Agencies with larger budgets or programs, or with vocal or powerful constituencies, or with the backing of friendly committee chairmen in the Congress, can often carry the day for their point of view even though objective policy considerations dictate otherwise.

Central Role of Department of State

Policy determination is a continuous process, one that is unending and immensely complicated. Established guidelines are challenged daily by the new events and requirements. Decisions made at the top of any organization can also be easily diluted or rendered ineffective by people down the line if they do not suit them or their interpretation of the needs of their agency. Bureaucratic foot-dragging can destroy programs which depend on timing for their success. Such opportunities are particularly ripe in the field.

This is one reason why I believe the primacy of one foreign affairs agency must be clearly and unmistakably established. The authority of the President in this area is firmly established. He makes his authority most clearly felt and most effective by making one agency—the Department of State—his principal foreign policy arm. He delegates it, in effect, to take a central role in formulating and coordinating foreign policy on a Government-wide basis in his behalf.

The Senior Interdepartmental Group, an interagency coordinating body composed of the Under Secretary of State and Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Administrator of AID, has proved a very useful tool for providing central leadership. It provides an arena in which disputed issues can be discussed and thrashed out at a sufficiently high level so that the decisions will be properly implemented. In this body, as well as in equivalent ones at the assistant-secretary level, the State Department representative acts as chairman.

We can no longer afford the luxury of assigning agencies overseas responsibilities that are overlapping or inconsistent. Only by giving closer attention to this subject can we prevent the diffusion of scarce national assets in uncoordinated programs. And only this can bring our relations with other nations into a healthier balance of responsibility and overseas involvement.

FLARE

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Defense to Purchase More C-5A Aircraft

The Department of Defense, on the recommendation of the Air Force, has exercised its option with Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and General Electric Corp. to buy additional C-5A Galaxy jet transports.

The order will be for the 57 aircraft of Run B of the total package procurement contract of 120. However, expenditures and commitments will be limited to the first 23 of Run B, the number required to equip the fourth of six expected squadrons.

Run A of 58 aircraft is now producing about three aircraft per month. The first eight of this run are test aircraft. Three C-5As have already flown and the fourth is expected to be ready this month.

Galaxy number nine will be the first operational aircraft and will be assigned to the Military Airlift Command Transitional Training Unit at Altus AFB, Okla., sometime in June. These in the first increment will be used for crew training.

The current predicted cost for the 120 aircraft needed for the six squadrons planned for is $4.348 billion, which is $882 million or 25 percent more than the 1964 estimate made at the beginning of the program.

DOD said that economic inflation amounting to about $500 million has been the biggest single cause for this increased cost.

Change in specification requirements which led to considerable re-design, the rise in cost of materials and the increased cost of labor made up the bulk of the remaining increase.

The Air Force has estimated that $772.2 million would be needed to support costs related to aircraft utilization. This includes two major categories of cost—replenishment spares and ground and other support equipment. In addition, the estimate makes provisions for increased operating costs which would be generated by increasing wartime utilization rate on these aircraft.

Although only 23 C-5's are being committed to Run B., the Government reserves the right, with appropriate lead time, to independently determine whether it desires to authorize expenditures for the fifth and sixth squadrons. A decision to order the aircraft for the fifth squadron need not be made until at least September of this year since the first C-5 for this squadron will not be produced until September of 1971.

This arrangement will permit the government to make separate decisions on the fifth and sixth squadrons, as it did on the fourth squadron, without losing the cost advantage inherent in its contract arrangements with Lockheed and General Electric.

The two prime contractors were awarded fixed price incentive type contracts, spanning 6½ to 7 years. Much longer than the normal 1½ to 3 year contract, this offers financial incentives or penalties for superior or inferior program manager performance.

The first operational squadrons of the C-5 will be based at Charleston AFB, S.C., Travis AFB, Calif. and Dover AFB, Del.

The largest and heaviest winged vehicle ever built, the C-5 is nearly 248 feet long, spans 223 feet and stands 65 feet high at the tail. It is designed for a maximum takeoff weight of 764,500 pounds, can carry a 220,000 pound payload more than 3,500 statute miles, and is capable of landing on a dirt strip.

It can transport 98 percent of the type of equipment in the Army inventory and the men who operate them directly from the United States to support airfields well forward in a theater of operations.

The first C-5 was formally rolled out on March 2, 1968 and flew for the first time June 30, just 33 months after contract go ahead. On Jan. 14, 1969, the first three C-5s used for testing had logged 111 hours on 37 flights.

Run C, of five aircraft, will be used for replacements.

NO GREATER LOVE—Posthumous award of Medal of Honor was made to parents of Chaplain (Lt.) Vincent R. Capodanno at Washington, D.C., ceremonies. He was third chaplain—Navy's second—to receive Nation's highest honor. He was killed at Quang Tin Province, Vietnam, last September ministering to wounded Marine corpsman in line of enemy fire.

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